

China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號八十一年四月八日一千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

日八十一年三月八日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, B. C. GEORGE STEPHEN & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORMON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUER, MACON & Co., 150 & 154, London Wall Street, W. M. WILLS, 161, Cannon Street, E.C. San Francisco:—W. M. WILLS, 161, Cannon Street, E.C. PARIS AND LONDON:—AMEDRI PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—Gordon & Goodey, Melbourne and Sydney. GEYLTON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE AGRICULTURAL CHAMBER. SINGAPORE, SLEATIS, etc.:—NATTS & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINRICH & Co., Manila. CHINA:—MASSO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Seigneur, Quelch & Co., Tsim, N. MOALLE, Kowloon, HEDD & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWDY & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Intimations.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN just arrived in Hongkong wants BOARD and LODGING in a respectable English family. Answer: Mr. VIZ, Consul of French Consulate, Hongkong, April 27, 1888. 683

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to TRANSHIP CARGO from its GODOWNS at Kowloon or West Point to any神舟 at the harbour, and to BRING LARGO across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order, ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary, Hongkong, April 20, 1888. 645

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all VESSELS DISCHARGING BOMBAY COTTON AND COTTON YARN at the Kowloon Wharf will have FREE Storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a Rent of 3 CENTS per bale per month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary, Hongkong, November 7, 1887. 2148

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co., Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths, NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOYAGER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES. RICOH'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMBINED ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARLES' NAUTICAL BOOKS.

DIA MONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS it sent to the HEAD OFFICE No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1458

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon Contributions for the year 1887 has This Day been declared. WARRANTS may be had on application at the above OFFICE on and after the 5th Proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, Hongkong, April 19, 1888. 640

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist,

(FORMERLY APPRENTICE AND LASTLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Rogers.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Solo Address:

2, DUDDELL STREET, (Next to the New Oriental Bank) Hongkong, January 12, 1888. 66

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of FIFTEEN PER CENT. upon Contributions for the year 1887 has This Day been declared.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the OFFICE of the Society on and after the 30th Instant.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, April 16, 1888. 620

NOTICE.

M. R. GEORGE DIXWELL PEARSON was ADMITTED A PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st January, 1888.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, 2nd April, 1888. 538

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

N O T I C E .

M. R. M. GROTE has THIS DAY been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, January 15, 1888.

N O T I C E .

M. R. GEORGE DIXWELL PEARSON was ADMITTED A PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st January, 1888.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, 2nd April, 1888. 538

NOTICE.

A RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA. By Mr. G. TAYLOR.

This Article, which has been reprinted from the *China Review*, contains one of the best Sketches of Formosan Life yet written.

A few roughly-executed Woodcuts are included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, \$1—at MEATI LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Lanzhou, Hongkong; also, Mr. N. MOALE, Amoy.

Hongkong, March 9, 1888. 663

NOTIFICATION.

No. 171.

INFORMATION has been Received from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at San Francisco that ALL VESSELS arriving there from Hongkong will be placed in QUARANTINE for FOURTEEN DAYS.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, April 24, 1888. 663

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

Business Notices.

CAN-CRAWFORD & CO. WINES, &c.

W I N E S . & c.

P O R T S A L E .

SHERRIES.—SAINTON'S, HELICOON, MANZANILLA AND ANONTIABAO. CHOICE OLD CLARETS.—COTES DE BOURG, MEDOC, HAUT TALENCE, ST. EMILION, MARGAUX, CHATEAU LAROSE AND CHATEAU LATTE.

CALIFORNIA BREAKFAST CLARET AND WHITE WINE.

BURGUNDIES.—CHAMBERTIN, CHABLIS, NUITS, MACON, MOULIN A VENT, BEAUNE AND POMMARD.

HOCKS.—HOCHHEIMER and HAUT SAUTernes.

CHAMPAGNES.—AVALE & Co.'s and OTHER BRANDS.

BRANDIES.—COURTESIER'S, HENNESSY'S, EXHAWK'S, and LIQUEUR BRANDY 1848 VINTAGE.

WHISKIES.—TEACHER'S HIGHLAND CREAM, DUNVILLE'S IRISH, and OLD BOURBON RUM.—OLD JAMAICA RED HEART.

GIN.—SWAIN B. E. & CO.'S OLD TOM and VAN HORNE'S GENEVA.

LIQUEURS.—CHAMBORD, CURACAO, MARASCHINO, D.O.M., NOUVEAU, CHERRY BRANDY, CHERRY CORDIAL, GINGER BRANDY, and GINGER WINE.

VERMOUTH.—NOILLY PEAT'S and TORINO.

BITTERS.—ANGOSTURA, BEEKEE'S, ORANGE, CHIRETTA and BOLIVAR.

ALE & STOUT.—BAE'S, BROWN'S, DAVIDSON'S, STOUT, BULL, DOG BRAND, CLAUSEN'S AMERICAN LAGER, KAHLER LAGER and TUBORG'S FAIRYKEE.

BASS'S, DRAUGHT ALE and WHITBREAD'S DRAUGHT STOUT.

Hongkong, April 11, 1888. 689

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. PROPONTIS, FROM ANTWERP AND BORDEAUX.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd May will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 27, 1888. 682

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of SALE of CROWN LAND by Public Auction, to be held on the Spot, on MONDAY, the 30th day of April, 1888, at 4 p.m., are published for general information.

By Command,

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of SALE of CROWN LAND by Public Auction, to be held on the Spot, on MONDAY, the 30th day of April, 1888, at 4 p.m., are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, April 25, 1888. 668

Shipping.

Steamers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIEN-TSIN.

The Co.'s Steamship KIANGMING.

Captain SELBY, will be despatched, as above on or about the 30th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 24, 1888. 663

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship Ancona

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, April 21, 1888. 650

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship TIENTSIN.

Captain JACKSON, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 3rd of May, at 3 p.m.

This Steamer has superior First-class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 24, 1888. 665

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-CHIANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship Prian.

Captain JACKSON, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 3rd May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 27, 1888. 679

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENSIN, NEW-CHIANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP *INEMNAH*.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo from London and Havre, ex Steamships *Nemah* and *Musche*, and from Bremen ex Steamships *President Léon Gambetta* and *Comte de Toulouse*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Treasure and Valuables—being landed and stored at their risk at the Kowloon Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 11 a.m. 27-day (Friday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Friday, the 4th May, at noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per packet per diem.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before Saturday, the 5th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. RE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 27, 1888. 678

To-day's Advertisements.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

The Co.'s Steamship

Bantam, Capt. SCHALTEN, will be

despatched as above on

MONDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1888. 654

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship

Glenfield, Capt. DAVIDSON, will

be despatched as above on

TUE-DAY, the 1st May, at noon.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1888. 686

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA ET AMY.

The Co.'s Steamship

Diamond, Capt. McCASLIN, will be

despatched for the above Ports

on TUESDAY, 1st May, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 28, 1888. 650

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenfield*, having arrivedfrom the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her and by the Steamship *Brin*, from NEW YORK are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS CO., LTD, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th May will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1888. 685

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. MARY, FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEEs of cargo are hereby informed that the said Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS CO., LTD, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon to-day.

All claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May will be subject to rent at the rate of one cent per ton per day.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th May, or they will not be received.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1888. 657

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM having Received by the Steamer *Chango*, a supply of Milk Cows from Newcastle, Australia, is now prepared to Supply the General Public with PURE COW'S MILK (guaranteed) at 9 CENTS per Ordinary Pint, (receipted).

Orders sent direct to WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM, or to the care of Mr. U. DANESENBERG, at H. M. Naval Yard, will be promptly attended to.

Hongkong, April 28, 1888. 688

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Taihang*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS CO., LTD, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded after the 5th May will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 28, 1888. 681

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 27, 1888.—

Glenfield, British steamer, 2,249, R. A. Donaldson, Middleburgh and London, March 15, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

April 28.—

Macy, British steamer, 1,411, Wm. S. Deacon, London March 8, and Singapore April 22, General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

Boudaire, British steamer, 1,513, A. Webster, Nag 24, April 23, 30, 00 cases Matches—GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.

Diancalle, British steamer, 614, A. A. McCaslin, Manila April 25, General.

Tusko, British steamer, 1,505, Jackson, Calcutta April 11, Sandhead, 13, Penang, 10, and Singapore 22, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

Euphrates, British str., 1,290, Edwards, Kowloon April 20, Rice—RUSSELL & CO.

Bouldair, British steamer, 1,331, R. W. Thompson, Saigon April 28, Rice—GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.

Dibury, German steamer, 921, C. F. Bertelsen, Saigon April 24, Rice—Tung Kee.

Fido, German steamer, from Whampoa.

Fidelio, German steamer, from Whampoa.

Glenfield, British steamer, 2,249, R. A. Donaldson, Middleburgh and London, March 15, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

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April 28.—

Glenfield,

pernicious influence which the disaffected and the Trade Guilds were exercising on the Chinese work-people of the Colony generally. That these somewhat tardy measures have produced good results no one can doubt, whatever opinion may be entertained as to their absolute sufficiency. The firm attitude taken by His Excellency the Governor with respect to the whole matter has no doubt done a good deal to convince the strikers that their so-called grievances can only be considered with a view to remedy when the strikers have put themselves in agreement with the laws of the Colony and not while they remain in the position of rebellious malcontents. It is to be hoped that every possible means will be taken to make known, both to the strikers and the intimidated, the real attitude of the Government. When the men to be instructed on this point are ignorant and childish, this may be a difficult task, but it should not be an impossible one.

With the Police protection which is now offered to the intimidated there ought to be no difficulty in getting them to resume work; and as matter of fact the number of them who are idle today is considerably diminished since yesterday. The cargo-hands men still hold out, but the other coolies who stopped work during this week have begun to give way. Last night a visit was paid by police officials to coal-houses at West Point occupied by them who had given up work, alleging as the reason that they had been threatened. These are all Tang Kun men. The head-men of the various houses were called together and a consultation with the police officers took place. The coolies were asked to state the reason of their refusal to work, and whether they had any grievance to complain of. After some boasting about the bush the head-men said they had been threatened with violence in the event of their going to work. On being asked by whom the threat was made the reply was "by Tang Kun man." As to who these men were or where they might be found no information was to be got. The police officials assured the head-men that if work were resumed every kind of protection would be given them. After a consultation the head-men answered that work would be resumed this morning. At the same time messages were sent to the various coolie-houses intimating the outcome of the interview. A body of thirty Police were on duty on Praya West this morning in accordance with the promise given, and the coolies duly turned out to work. Early in the forenoon they knocked off, alleging that they wanted to get their "chow." As they did not return after the usual interval it was feared that they had broken their resolution to continue at work. Whatever the cause of this stoppage it appeared that the head-men were busily discussing something. Ultimately, after an interval of a few hours the men all returned to work again. Several hundred men went over to the Kowloon wharves from Hongkong this morning, and were busily engaged all day discharging the cargo of half-a-dozen large steamers. Loading is also going on without interruption. It is of course needless to say that some inconvenience is still felt owing to the absence of the cargo-boat men, and we observe that the departure of the S.S. *Changha* has been delayed owing to the strike until after the 2nd proximo. The ricksha coolies are all at work to-day as usual.

It is to be feared that the intimidation which has undoubtedly been going on is of a kind very difficult to detect and punish. The victims of this most pernicious practice appear to have been intimidated not only against working but against doing anything which might help in any way to reveal the identity of the intimidators. If this really is so, the existence of these secret trade organisations at a time like the present is a source not merely of annoyance but of positive danger, and it is to be hoped that some means of dealing firmly with them may be found which will effectively prevent them from exercising the same power in the future. A case was begun in the Police Court to-day in which half-a-dozen men are said to have attempted to coerce a shopman and his sons into joining a Trade Guild, and it were well that the opportunity should be taken to ascertain in course of the trial something of the constitution and functions of such societies, matters about which very little seems to be known.

We understand that the Government see not a little of their success in persuading the Tang-kun men to work to do service of a head-man, who has already done the Government much good service in connection with the work or the Po Lung Kok, and who was simply indispensable at the Jubilee time. We believe the Government treated this willing worker very shabbily, refusing him little concessions that they grant to their contractors and ordinary servants, and that this Tang-kun man's zeal was consequently frosty by official coldness. We suppose, however, that the Government have made him fair promises again, and we trust that they will be more faithful in keeping them than they have been in the past. The Government can do a great deal by employing agents who understand the men and are more in sympathy and in touch with them than the minions of the Registrar General. There is not a good policy to alienate the heads of the Chinese community by official snubbing, as we fear has been the policy recently.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.—There is no hiding the fact that the Strike is the subject of the week, and that the indecision and lack of resolution of the authorities have handed over the situation to the strikers and the Secret Societies.

The Colony has already suffered much from Strikes, and probably much more from the preponderating influences of the Secret Societies (which are nearly the same thing) the Guilds.

That our authorities appear to gain little by experience, especially if the Head of the Executive has to take a long time to form opinions on such a subject, and the persistent and almost impossible attempt to govern a huge mass of Chinese in accordance with English ideas has much to answer for.

That I think you were right, and that you carried the sympathy of most of the European community with you—in supporting the Government against the open defiance of the cargo-boat people.

That much nonsense has been written about the regulations accompanying the new licences, but nothing save a manner standing, or a determination to evade reasonable restrictions, could have led to the original strike.

That the advice of the Governor to the coolies to return to their work, and the intimation that no grievance would be considered until their defiance had ceased, were highly commendable.

That the promise of protection against intimidators looked very well in print, but that the performance fails enormously short of the need, as the organisation of the secret powers is a perfect as the means to meet it are incomplete and inadequate.

That the sight of the "Steelbacks" has acted so far as a sedative to the turbulent classes, who, Asiatic like, respecting nothing so much as a display of force and determination.

That with all respect to your praise of the Executive as to the Peace Preservation Ordinance and the march-out of the soldiers, I think that these measures were a day or two late.

That the Executive seem to be the last to hear of the real position of affairs, and consequently are late in taking action to stop lawlessness.

That the Hon. P. Ryrie hit the nail right on the head when he told the Governor that there was not sufficient supervision on the streets and Praya to prevent men from intimidating others.

That, although the Senior Unofficial Member let off his official fellow-councillor easily, evidently the farce was getting to a climax, and the curtain fell suddenly with the somewhat curt remark of Mr. Ryrie.

That speaking of Postal matters—apart from the Peal dinner tables or the Hall of the Club—the public have a right to know why the Post Office officials do not avail themselves of every opportunity provided by the P. & O. Company for sending letters by the Bombay liners, to and from England.

That the disappointment expressed by you at the silly transference of the Bombay mail at Colombo from the *Ting-ke* was shared by others besides the Indian merchants.

BROWNIE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE IS PECULIAR.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

28th April 1888.

SIR,—Judging from two Chinese versions of the Governor's answer to the coolies' petition which I have seen in to-day's issue of the *U-tse* and *Chia-n-koan-pa*, I should say the retralation of the *Daily Press* was done by some incompetent person who should not be trusted with any such work. It may be, however, that he had another Chinese version before him, for the two native papers vary much in their rendering. But here the question might reasonably be asked,—Why was not an official translation of such an important document sent at once to the Chinese papers with a request that it might be published verbatim? I say "request," because no doubt that would have been quite sufficient.

That the Governor is evidently struck with wonder at the "very serious strength of the secret powers that are moving in the matter of intimidation, and I think that those around him who know something of their power ought to have succeeded in enlightening him long ago now."

That if, as the Governor himself suggested, an immediate arrest had been made whenever an open breach of the law took place, the intimidation would have been stilled by that time, and the strike would have been at an end.

That it is too apparent that the mode of governing the Chinese lower classes by means of ministrations and orders from official bureaux has lamentably failed within the last few days, and that serious dangers threaten the Colony by the long-continued and practically unchecked defiance of the law.

That means exist for putting the law in force, if they were on promptly resorted to, and that prevention in this case will be innumerable better than cure.

That the leaders of the Guilds should be at once made responsible for the good order of their members, or these bodies be declared illegal.

That the Triad Society should be proclaimed and suppressed, its real objects being too well known (as you would say) to need any comment.

That the native sandwich-men should be overhauled, and the contents of their placards translated by the Government.

That the well-disposed Chinese with large interests in the Colony, who are unconnected with Guilds or Triads, should be consulted.

That the Naval and Military resources should have been more fully availed of than they have yet been.

That a former strike was nipped in the bud here by a prompt and judicious use of the European prisoners in the Gaol.

That the opinion of the Head of the Executive might have been more rapidly formed had a public meeting been called, and had a deputation placed the matter before the Governor.

That the organisation of the European Community is a screaming farce, and that even the Chamber of Commerce has not uttered one syllable.

That probably it would be impossible to find one of the worthy officials who could tell the difference between a boat-coolie and a stavedore, and what part each performed in the business of the port.

That the C. Committee of the Chamber of Commerce might have achieved this for the officials, and otherwise facilitated the movements of the Government.

That if eight or ten thousand coolies are on strike, and each coolie receives 4 cents per day for food, the sum of \$300 to \$400 a day is being supplied from some source or other.

That although the Registrar General has been working like a Trojan during this crisis, others have been busy diffusing all sorts of wrong impressions concerning the attitude of the Government.

That one of the lessons of the present struggle is—that the Chinese are not yet fit to be trusted with even a modified form of political liberty, and that they will go much better in harness than as drivers for some time to come.

That so long as the European community is as 1 to 20, the strong hand of government must be ready to be placed upon the lower classes here.

That I earnestly hope that this crisis may pass without serious disturbance, and that the grave inconveniences to business will soon be removed.

That a cargo and lighter crew any would be of little use unless you lay an iron hand upon the Triads and Guilds.

That I have written much more about this very ugly business than I intended, but my excuse must be that the "Murmur" outside nearly all on this subject—the strikers, the men intimidated, the merchants, and the Community generally joining in the universal groan!

That the Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster General rightly objects to get his staff working twelve or thirteen hours a day.

That it is therefore wrong to allege that any Post-office men ever play billiards all night, and go home to write letters at dawn.

That the Senior Unofficial Member has never been known to play billiards till eleven o'clock—was quite correct when he said that there was general dissatisfaction at the closing of the English mail at five o'clock, when the steamer left twelve hours later.

That the Postmaster General first tells us that a banker had expressed his great satisfaction at the early closing of the mail, then the P.M.O. says he has a scheme for keeping open the Post Office till half-past eight (greatly to this bank's dissatisfaction, I presume), next he swears that he will not keep the Post Office open all night, and, when he is informed that no one had ever asked for so superhuman a sacrifice, the worthy Postmaster coolly asserts that Mr. Ryrie's complaint was absolutely the ground on the subject which had been addressed to him.

That I think you were right, and that you carried the sympathy of most of the European community with you—in supporting the Government against the open defiance of the cargo-boat people.

That much nonsense has been written about the regulations accompanying the new licences, but nothing save a manner standing, or a determination to evade reasonable restrictions, could have led to the original strike.

That this last assertion is very hard on the satisfied banker, is unfair to the young man who played billiards till eleven o'clock p.m., and peculiarly unjust to the Postmaster himself, as he actually had got a plan ready out and dry for keeping the Post Office open for ordinary letters until half-past eight.

That the promise of protection against intimidators looked very well in print, but that the performance fails enormously short of the need, as the organisation of the secret powers is a perfect as the means to meet it are incomplete and inadequate.

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BEFORE THE STORMING OF THE 'MALAROFF' IN THE CHINA.
"Anne! Lauder!"
Give us a song," the soldier cried,
The other trenchards guarding;
While the heated guns of the camp allied
Grew wary of bombarding.

The dark Rollin in silent seaf
Lay grim and threatening under,
And the tawny round of the 'Malaroff'
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause—the guardmen said,
"We'll sleep to-morrow;
Sing while we may; another day
Will bring enough of sorrows."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoky cannon;
Brave hearts from Seven and from Chyle,
And from the Banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame—
Forgit was British victory;
Each heart recalled a different name—
But all sang "Anne Lauder."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until it tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle Eva confession.

Dear girl! her name he dares not speak,
But as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkling hill tops burned
The bloody sunsets of war,
While the crimson valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot and burst of shell
And bellowing of the mortars.

And Irish Neel's eyes are dim—
For a sinner church and goy,
And English Mary weeps for him
Who sang of "Anne Lauder."

And soldiers to your homes rest,
Your truth and valour bearing.
The bravest are the tenderest
The loving are the daring.

—Northern Standard.

GERMANY. AN ADDRESS BY EMPRESS VICTORIA— BERLIN'S JUBILEE.

Berlin, March 23.—The Emperor has had another night of almost uninterrupted sleep, the best since the operation. His appetite is also good, and his weight is increasing which is regarded as a very favorable symptom. He was at work at 8 o'clock this morning. He looked at the rooms prepared for his daughters, took a walk with the Empress and Dr Mackenzie and received General Capini and Albadelli. He has directed the restoration to its exact former condition of the private chapel at Charlottenburg. The marble cross which Frederick William IV ordered there will be replaced by the old wooden one, and the old and worn altar cloth, repaired under the Empress' own eye, will be put in place again.

Along with the improvement of his general health the Emperor's spirits are greatly improved. He is now almost as cheerful as of old. The greater part of the credit belongs to Mackenzie who, as Professor Billiet of Vienna said lately, seems to be not only a great physician, but also a great man, & proof of his admirable understanding of the Emperor's character is that the latter who first always regarded his visits with a certain anxiety, now is unwilling to part with him. The doctor, next to the Empress, is the person who keeps up his spirits best. Words of praise of the Empress Victoria herself, are almost superfluous. Every day brings fresh proofs of her winning amiability. Even the poorest and humblest speak of her in terms of warm attachment. All who are around her never weary of praising her tender care and infinite devotion. All this does not protect her against calamity. Covert attacks on the Emperor also continue, and it is singular that they are traced just now, not so much to the organs of extreme parties as to those of the National Liberals, who are wont to pose as the most faithful adherents of Prince Bismarck. Yet nothing could be more contrary to the Chancellor's wishes than such clandestine opposition to his master, especially as he has repeatedly declared of late that he is in full accord with the Emperor Frederick, whose views of government he cannot sufficiently admire and whom he has sworn to serve faithfully as he served his father.

Berlin, March 27.—The Empress Victoria, replying to addresses presented to her by

seventeen associations of which she is a patroness, says her foremost and most sacred duty will be to care for her suffering husband. She is conscious of the task devolving upon her as Quon and Empress, and will accomplish it to the best of her ability. At the same time, she is reminded that she has other social duties, moral and intellectual. The education of women, the sanitary condition of the laboring classes and improvement of the facilities by which women may earn a livelihood will constantly be before her. The noblest vocation of a princess, she says, is putting activity in the work of ameliorating the suffering of the laboring classes. Owing to the difficulty of her task, she is doubtful whether she will succeed as well as she desires.

The Emperor Frederick has signed a bill extending the legislative period of the Reichstag to five years.

Prince Bi Marck yesterday celebrated the prince of dawning his military uniform by a dinner, at which Count von Moltke, General Schellendorf, Minister of War, General Albrecht and others were present.

The North German Gazette suggests as a suitable monument to the late Emperor the erection of a magnificent memorial church, fronted by an equestrian statue of the Emperor William, in the Lustgarten, near the Schloss. It says that such an edifice would serve the purpose of a German Pantheon.

The order of the Black Eagle has been conferred upon Prince Frederick of Holzhausen.

The newspapers here make sinister com-

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The Krause Zeitung says: "The end is near, but it is hard to say

who will give the present regime in France its death blow."

The doctors have decided upon applying

the massage treatment to the Emperor's legs as a substitute for walking, which the weather forbids.

The coronation of Emperor Frederick and Empress Victoria as King and Queen of Prussia is expected to occur at Königsberg in June.

EMPEROR FREDERICK.

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That there was an intrigue to prevent the succession of Frederick to the throne there can be no doubt. On the death of his father, Bismarck telegraphed to San Remo that if Frederick did not at once come to Berlin the Chancellor could not answer for the consequences. He is now anxious that the Emperor should go to Wiesbaden, and it is mainly because he is anxious that the Emperor has this.

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The Emperor was pleased at the prospect, and on awaking this morning the first thing he asked was whether the weather would allow of his going. Happily yesterday's violent thundershower had passed over.

There was no rain, the sun was shining brightly, and there was a mild spring feeling in the air.

At 12 o'clock the procession set out from Charlottenburg. In the first open carriage the Emperor and Empress were seated; in the second the princesses; in the third the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, with his little daughter Frederike; and in the fourth carriage Sir Morell Mackenzie, with

an aide-de-camp, Colonel Petersdorff. Shouts of joy announced that the Imperial cortège was approaching and in Unter den Linden, which was crowded with people, the enthusiasm reached its highest pitch. Sir Morell Mackenzie was also warmly greeted, and when he afterward drove down the Linden in a carriage by himself, the crowd cheered him loudly.

The Emperor passed a better night than the two previous ones, but his rest was not as undisturbed as the doctors could wish. He coughed repeatedly, but yet he slept in all about eight hours. The message treatment will not be resumed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ITEMS.

(*L. & C. China Express*, March 23.)

The Imperator, 10,000 tons, Captain W. H. May, is at Spithead, taking in her ammunition and preparing for sailing—probably on the 29th inst. She is to take the place of the Andromeda, 10, Captain J. B. Warren, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir J. N. Salmon, K.C.B.

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There was no rain, the sun was shining brightly, and there was a mild spring feeling in the air.

At 12 o'clock the procession set out from Charlottenburg. In the first open carriage the Emperor and Empress were seated; in the second the princesses; in the third the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, with his little daughter Frederike; and in the fourth carriage Sir Morell Mackenzie, with

an aide-de-camp, Colonel Petersdorff. Shouts of joy announced that the Imperial cortège was approaching and in Unter den Linden, which was crowded with people, the enthusiasm reached its highest pitch. Sir Morell Mackenzie was also warmly greeted, and when he afterward drove down the Linden in a carriage by himself, the crowd cheered him loudly.

The Emperor passed a better night than the two previous ones, but his rest was not as undisturbed as the doctors could wish. He coughed repeatedly, but yet he slept in all about eight hours